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ABSTRACT

This set of learning modules was developed during a project to deliver workplace literacy instruction to individuals employed in the more than 50 businesses related to the activities of the Port of Baltimore. It is intended to help employees of port businesses improve their spelling and vocabulary. The first module is a preassessment designed to determine students' spelling proficiency and existing level of vocabulary development. Prefixes and suffixes are discussed in the second module. More advanced spelling rules are presented in the third and fourth modules. The fifth and sixth modules contain information and exercises about homophones and apostrophes. The seventh module is a postassessment. Each module contains objectives, procedures, student handouts, and learning activities/grammar exercises. Answers to all exercises are included. (MN)

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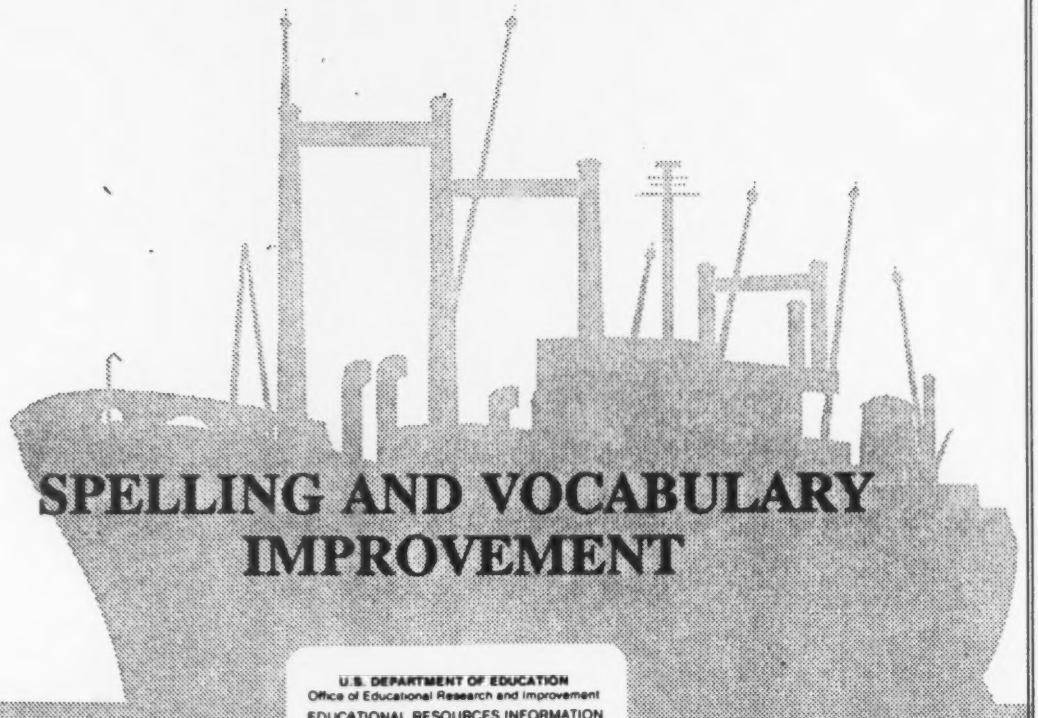
THE PORT OF BALTIMORE WORKPLACE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



SPELLING AND VOCABULARY IMPROVEMENT

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CE 062 760

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Course

The Spelling and Vocabulary Improvement class was designed for all employees at Port of Baltimore businesses. Class participants included longshoremen and office staff.

The objectives of the class were as follows:

1. To review basic spelling rules.

2. To familiarize students with root words, prefixes and suffixes and to give students some techniques to use to figure out word meanings.

The class was taught in seven one and a half hour modules for a total of ten and a half hours of instruction. Each class period was divided in half, so that both spelling and vocabulary portions were part of each class session.

Module 1 - Preassessment

Objective

To preassess spelling proficiency and vocabulary development.

Procedure

1. Participants will take the spelling and vocabulary preassessments.
   Instructor will use the list from "Morrison-McCall Spelling Scale List 1" for spelling words.

2. As class, students and instructor will go over both preassessment tools.

VOCABULARY PREASSESSMENT

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the correct definition for each word.

1. ___ auditory
   a. relating to hearing
   b. relating to seeing
   c. relating to courage

2. ___ chronicle
   a. a precise timepiece
   b. formation from dripping water
   c. a time record of historical events

3. ___ credence
   a. belief
   b. tendency to believe too quickly
   c. the rhythmic step of marching soldiers

4. ___ mortify
   a. a funeral home
   b. to make strong
   c. humiliate

5. ___ facsimile
   a. conflict with a factory
   b. an exact copy
   c. conflict within an organization

6. ___ empathy
   a. understanding another's feelings
   b. forceful in action
   c. misunderstanding another's feelings

7. ___ specter
   a. an object of interest
   b. a range of values
   c. a phantom or ghost

8. ___ interstate
   a. existing within a state's border
   b. existing between two or more states

9. ___ maladroit
   a. sled dog
   b. greenish-black mineral
   c. clumsy

10. ___ equivocate
   a. equal value
   b. able to balance
   c. to use vague language

SPELLING PREASSESSMENT

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____
41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____

Morrison-McCall Spelling Scale
Grades 2-9

List 1

Grade Level	Number Correct	Spelling	
1.3	1.	run	The boy can run.
1.5	2.	top	The top will spin.
1.7	3.	red	My apple is red.
1.8	4.	book	I lost my book.
1.9	5.	sea	The sea is rough.
2.0	6.	play	I will play with you.
2.1	7.	lay	Lay the book down.
2.2	8.	led	He led the horse to the barn.
2.3	9.	add	Add these figures.
2.4	10.	alike	These books are alike.
2.5	11.	mine	That bicycle is mine.
2.6	12.	with	Mary will go with you.
2.7	13.	easy	Our lessons are not easy.
2.9	14.	shut	Please shut the door.
3.1	15.	done	Has he done the work?
3.3	16.	body	The chest is a part of the body.
3.4	17.	anyway	I shall go anyway.
3.5	18.	omit	Please omit the next verse.
3.7	19.	fifth	This is my fifth trip.
3.9	20.	reason	Give a reason for being late.
4.1	21.	perfect	This is a perfect day.
4.1	22.	friend	She is my friend.
4.3	23.	getting	I am getting tired.
4.5	24.	nearly	Nearly all of the candy is gone.
4.7	25.	desire	I have no desire to go.
4.9	26.	arrange	Please arrange a meeting for me.
5.1	27.	written	I have written four letters.
5.2	28.	search	Search for your book.
5.4	29.	popular	He is a popular boy.
5.6	30.	interest	Show some interest in your work.
5.8	31.	pleasant	She is very pleasant.
6.0	32.	therefore	Therefore I cannot go.
6.2	33.	folks	My folks have gone away.
6.4	34.	celebration	There will be a celebration today.
6.6	35.	minute	Wait a minute.
6.8	36.	divide	Divide this number by ten.
7.0	37.	necessary	It is necessary for you to study.
7.3	38.	height	What is your height?
7.5	39.	reference	He made reference to the lesson.
7.7	40.	career	The future holds a bright career for you.
8.0	41.	character	He has a good character.
8.4	42.	separate	Separate these papers.
8.8	43.	committee	The committee is small.
9.3	44.	annual	This is the annual meeting.
9.8	45.	principle	The theory is wrong in principle.
10.5	46.	immense	The man is carrying an immense load.
11.2	47.	judgement	The teacher's judgement is good.
11.7	48.	acquaintance	He is an acquaintance of mine.
12.5	49.	discipline	The army discipline was strict.
13.0	50.	lieutenant	He is a lieutenant in the army.

Grade norms in terms of average number of words spelled correctly.

Grade	Average number correct
2	11
3	18
4	24
5	30
6	35
7	39
8	42
9	44
10	46
11	47
12	49
13	50

Module 2 - Prefixes and Suffixes

Objective

1. To teach students how prefixes and suffixes may change the spelling of words.

2. To teach students how vocabulary assists us, how reference books aid in vocabulary development, how context clues help in understanding vocabulary and how analyzing word parts may assist in unlocking many words.

Procedure

1. Participants will use and discuss the exercise on suffixes.

2. Participants will learn that prefixes do not change the spelling of words in any way.

3. Participants will learn that suffixes may change the spelling of words. They will learn the rule for dropping the final e and the doubling rule.

4. Participants will be given a general view of vocabulary study.

Prefixes and Suffixes

Spelling

Prefixes are syllables (that are) placed before a word that change the meaning of the word. When prefixes are added to a word, the spelling of the prefix and the word do not change. They both are used in their entirety.

un + happy = unhappy
dis + similar = dissimilar
co + operate = cooperate
over + capacity = overcapacity

Suffixes are syllables placed at the end of a word that change the meaning of a word. Unlike prefixes, suffixes may also change the spelling of a word.

Some suffixes do not make a change:
snow + ed =snowed sink + able = sinkable

Dropping the final e:

1. Usually final e is dropped if the suffix begins with a vowel.
move + ment = movement
move + ing = moving
move + able = movable

2. Final e is kept if -able or -ous are added to a word that ends with a soft g or c sound.
notice + able = noticeable
notice + ed = noticed
change + able = changeable
manage + er = manager

3. Many words have a final e. In most cases it is silent. However, it often causes a change in the vowel that comes earlier in the word.
hop (short o sound) - hope (long o sound)
hid (short i sound) - hide (long i sound)

It is important to make the proper sound with the vowel because it will affect the spelling of these words.
hop - hopping hope - hoping
hid - hidden hide - hiding

2A Try this:

a. bake+ing=_____

b. brave+ly=_____

c. tire+less=_____

d. bride+al=_____

e. stripe+ed=_____

f. lone+some=_____

g. bite+ing=_____

h. cute+est=_____

i. lame+ness=_____

j. store+age=_____

k. outrage+ous=_____

l. enforce+able=_____

m. race+ing=_____

n. plunge+ing=_____

o. annotate+ed=_____

p. harmonize+ed=_____

q. stevedore+ing=_____

r. package+ing=_____

s. warehouse+ing=_____

t. produce+ing=_____

Doubling Rule

1. 1-1-1 rule
If a one - syllable word, ends with one consonant, and has one vowel before that last consonant, then double the final consonant before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel. (Never double the final letters: w,x,y.)

mad + est = maddest
big + er = bigger
thin +ly = thinly
red + ness= redness
blow + ing= blowing

2. If a word has more than one syllable, and the last syllable receives the stress (accent), then the rule above still holds true.

ad-mit' + ance = admittance
com-mit' + ing = committing
gal'-lop + ed = galloped
num'-ber + ing = numbering

2B Try this:

a. trim+ing=_____ b. snow+ing=_____

c. grab+ed=_____ d. star+y=_____

e. glad+ly=_____ f. prefer+ed=_____

g. profit+ing=_____ h. compel+ed=_____

i. occur+ence=_____ j. excel+ed=_____

k. ship+er=_____ l. scan+ing=_____

m. prefer+ed=_____ n. slug+ish=_____

Vocabulary

Vocabulary can be a strong asset.

- Helpful in studying
- An aid in job advancement
- Assists in forming good first impressions with job interviews, discussions, and presentations

General points

- Motivation, a positive attitude, and a determination to remember are important.
- Reading, in itself, helps to increase your vocabulary by exposing you to more words.
- Knowing how to use reference sources, like dictionaries and thesauruses, is a valuable and necessary tool.

  1. Dictionary
  Pocket or paperback dictionaries contain about 55,000 words. Standard desk editions contain about 150,000 words; they also give more complete information about each word. Unabridged dictionaries give the most complete information and contain all words. Dictionaries are revised about every five years.

  Uses: word meaning, spelling, pronunciation, word origin (etymology), part of speech, variant spelling, synonyms. Varied information, like tables of measures, lists of symbols, etc., can be found at the beginning or end of the dictionary.

  2. Thesaurus
  This is a dictionary of synonyms. It helps you to be precise or very descriptive with your vocabulary.

- Replace over-used and well-worn words with richer and more precise words.

Vocabulary study can be approached in two ways: context and analyzing word parts.

- Context
  These are the words around the unknown word in the sentence, and they often help you determine the unknown word's meaning. Context helps unlock meaning in several ways.

1. Definition
   The author actually tells the meaning because he/she is aware that it is probably unknown to the reader. This can be done in various ways:
   Anthropology *is* ...
   Anthropology *can be defined as* ...
   Anthropology *(the study of characteristics, customs, etc. of humanity)* ...
   Anthropology, *the study of characteristics, customs, etc. of humanity,* ...
   The use of a synonym after the word is also a choice.

2. Example
   The author may give an example or illustration to explain the word. This can be done with words like:
   for example
   included are
   for instance
   such as

   Here is an illustration: Homogeneous groups, such as *women's clubs, or schools for boys, or clubs for only the wealthy,* have particular functions.

3. Contrast
   The author may use a word or phrase that has the opposite meaning to explain the word. The contrast often comes after words like:
   but
   on the other hand

however
while
nevertheless
on the contrary

Here is an illustration: Most people in the Western world marry one person at a time, *but* in other cultures polygamy is common.

4. Logic of a Passage
The author may help unlock a word's meaning by general reasoning about the content of the sentence or by how ideas are related in the sentence. Here is an illustration: The questions before us are empirical issues that *require proof directly bearing on the question.*

- Analyzing word parts
By looking at the parts of words, called roots, prefixes, and suffixes, we can see their meanings, and put a new word together like putting a puzzle together. Roots are basic parts of words that carry the core meaning. Prefixes are placed at the beginning of words to change the meaning somewhat. Suffixes are placed at the end of words and change the part of speech of the word. There are many roots, prefixes, and suffixes. Only a few will be introduced in this course. After studying them, you will start to find many more as you read.

- One of the longest words in the world can be understood by looking at its word parts: **pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis**

pneumono:	pertaining to the lungs, (as in pneumonia)
ultra:	beyond, (as in ultraviolet rays)
micro:	small, (as in microscope)
scopic:	from the root of Greek verb skopein, to view or look at
silico:	from the element silicon, found in quartz, flint, and sand
volcano:	volcano
koni:	the principal root, from a Greek word for dust
osis:	a suffix indicating illness, (as trichinosis)

(The word actually means a disease of the lungs caused by tiny pieces of dust from volcanoes.)

THE FOURTEEN MASTER WORDS

from James I. Browns's Programmed Vocabulary
(Lyons & Carnahan: Chicago, 1965)

These 14 words provide meanings to over 14,000 words.

WORD GIVEN	ITS PREFIX	PREFIX MEANING	ROOT OF WORD	ROOT MEANING
1. monograph	mono	alone, one	gram graph	write
2. detain	de	away, down	ten tin tain	hold, have
3. epilogue	epi	upon	logo logy logue	speech, study of speech
4. insist	in	into	sta stat sist	stand
5. intermittent	inter	between, among	mit mis	send
6. precept	pre	before	cap cip cept	seize, take
7. offer	ob	against	fer lat	bear, carry
8. aspect	ad	to, towards	spec spic	see
9. uncompli-cated	un com	not together, with	plic plex ply	fold

WORD GIVEN	ITS PREFIX	PREFIX MEANING	ROOT OF WORD	ROOT MEANING
10 reproduction	re pro	back, again forward, for	ducit duke duct duch	lead
11. indisposed	in dis	not apart	pon pos	put, place
12. over-sufficient	over sub	above under	fac fec fic	make, do
13. mis-transcribe	mis trans	wrong across, beyond	scrib script scrip	write
14 nonextended	non ex	not out, beyond	tend tens tent	stretch

Module 3 - More Rules

Objective

1. To review the various ways words can be made plural, including the Y rule, the O rule and the rules for words ending in f or fe.

2. To continue vocabulary study with the introduction of ten roots and their meanings.

Procedure

1. Participants will take a spelling quiz on the rules from the previous class and check their work in class. Here are the words for the instructor:

    1. sinner
    2. sinful
    3. boxing
    4. hopping
    5. failing
    6. occurrence
    7. galloped
    8. dissimilar
    9. moving
    10. movement

2. Participants will discuss the rules for plurals, doing exercises to reinforce these rules.

3. Participants will be shown how to work with the vocabulary assignments and be given sample index cards to use with homework.

Plurals

Most words form the plural (meaning more than one) by adding an s. However, some words add an es, some change their spelling, some are irregular, and some keep the same form as the singular.

Most words - add an s, for example, finger - fingers.

If the word ends in s,x,z,ch,sh, then add an es.

boss - bosses church - churches
fox - foxes buzz - buzzes

3A Try this:

1. city _____
2. bruise _____
3. dress_____
4. wall _____
5. gas _____
6. box _____
7. book _____
8. clutch _____
9. business _____
10. ocean _____

Y rule

When a word ends in y, look at the letter before the y. If it is a vowel, just add s. If it is a consonant, change the y to i and add es.

play - plays carry - carries

The Y rule works with other suffixes, for example,

play- playing carry- carrier

3B Try this:

1. pony _____
2. boy _____
3. copy _____
4. monkey _____
5. duty _____
6. army _____
7. lady _____
8. country _____
9. donkey _____
10. delay _____
11. facility _____
12. uncertainty _____
13. agency _____
14. commodity _____

O Rules

Words ending in o add the plural in two ways.

- When a word ends in o, look at the letter before the o. If it is a vowel, just add s, for example, radio -radios.
- Some words that have a consonant before the o, add an es, for example, hero - heroes.
- Most proper nouns, Italian musical terms, and words of Spanish origin that end in o, just add s, for example, Filipino - Filipinos and banjo - banjos.
- Many words that end in o can be spelled either with an s or an es, for example, zeros -zeroes or mosquitos - mosquitoes.

3C Try this:

1. veto _____
2. piano _____
3. rodeo _____
4. potato _____
5. soprano _____
6. tomato_____
7. portfolio _____
8. embryo _____
9. buffalo _____
10. Eskimo _____
11. cello _____
12. poncho _____

Words ending in f or fe

• If a word, ending in f or fe, has a v sound when you pronounce the plural, change the f or fe to v and add an es, for example, wife - wives.

• If a word, ending in f or fe, does not have a v sound when you pronounce the plural, leave the word in its singular form and just add s, for example, belief - beliefs.

• A few words ending in f or fe can form their plural either way, for example, dwarfs - dwarves.

3D Try this:

1. life _____
2. chief _____
3. sniff _____
4. calf _____
5. half _____
6. gulf _____
7. leaf _____
8. loaf _____
9. thief _____
10. wolf _____

Irregular plurals

• Some words change the whole word to form the plural, for example, child - children.

3E Try this:

1. man _____
2. ox _____
3. foot _____
4. mouse _____
5. louse _____
6. goose _____

• Some words are spelled the same whether they are singular or plural.

sheep	deer	trout	salmon	moose
fish	species	trousers	scissors	grapefruit

VOCABULARY

To learn new vocabulary, take the sample words and find one that you know already. That will be your point of reference. When an unknown word arises that you do not know the meaning of, think of the word you do know that has that root. Recall what the root means, and then apply that knowledge to help unlock the meaning of the new word.

You can use index cards cut in fourths to write out your new words. Put only the unknown words on cards, and then put their meaning on the reverse side of the card. You may have to look some of the words up in a dictionary, but try to take a meaning that is related to the root in order to help you remember it. You can carry these cards with you and study them on the bus, while waiting for appointments, during a break, etc.

Root	Meaning	Sample Words
aster, astro	star	astronaut, astrology, astronomical, asterisk
aud, audit	hear	audible, auditory, auditorium
corp	body	corpse, corpulence, corporal
chron	time	chronology, chronic, chronicle
cred	believe	incredible, credence, credential, credulous
duc, duct	take, lead	introduce, deduce, education
log, logo, logy	study, thought	psychology, theology, biology
mit, miss	send, let go	dismiss, missionary
mort, mor	die, death	immortal, mortify, mortuary, mortality
phono	sound, voice	telephone, phonetics

Module 4 - More rules of spelling

Objective

1. To review several spelling rules:
   - i before e
   - words ending in ff, ll or ss
   - the sound of y at different positions in the word
   - hard and soft sounds of c and g
   - -tion and -sion endings

2. To introduce ten more vocabulary roots for study.

Procedure

1. Participants will have a brief quiz involving rules from the previous class.
   1. businesses
   2. oceans
   3. foxes
   4. donkeys
   5. facilities
   6. delays
   7. buffaloes
   8. pianos
   9. potatoes
   10. halves
   11. gulfs
   12. **(Teacher will say: plural of ox)** oxen

2. Participants will review new spelling rules and do exercises to reinforce these rules.

3. Participants will add ten more roots to their vocabulary and begin to search for the meanings of words they don't know.

More Rules of Spelling

ie and ei spellings:

Put I before e
Except after c
Or when sounded like a
As in neighbor and weigh.

thief	siege	grieve
niece	wiener	rabies
diesel	hygiene	receive
ceiling	deceive	perceive
reindeer	surveillance	sleigh
freighter	veil	

There are some exceptions to this rule and they need to be memorized:

either	leisure	foreign	seize
weird	height	forfeit	caffeine
ancient	species	glacier	science
efficient	sufficient	deficient	proficient

ff / ll / ss rule:

One-syllable words that end with f / l / s, usually double these letters.

staff	chill	press	tariff

Y spellings

- A long i sound at the end of most one-syllable words or at the end of a syllable is spelled with a y.

shy	why	spry
tyrant	python	tycoon

- Sometimes a short i sound (like "it") in the middle of a word or syllable is spelled with a y.

myth	gym	syllable
cymbal	bicycle	cynic
gypsy	abyss	crypt
lymph	cyst	gyp

- A long e sound at the end of many two- syllable words is spelled with a y.

candy	dirty	skinny	filly

- Some words ending in the long e sound are spelled with an ey. This is because the final syllable contains the vowel e.

monkey	attorney	chimney	honey

- Y is a consonant at the beginning of a word.

yet	ycga	yellow

Hard and soft c:

C can have a k sound (like cat) or an s sound (like city).

- A c will have an s sound (soft c) if it is followed by an e, i, or y.

cyclone	excessive	decipher	dance

• A c will have a k sound (hard c) if it is followed by a, o, or u or some consonants.

culture	capital	tack	cuticle
typical	tactics	coral	clone

Hard and soft g:

G can have a g sound (like goal) or a j sound (like gem).

• A g will have a j sound (soft g) if it is followed by an e, i, or y.

gypsy	gentle	divulge
dirigible	stringent	gyroscope

• A g will have a g sound (hard g) if it is followed by a, o, or u or any other letters.

game	guest	frugal
fragment	goes	ambiguous

tion and sion:

• When in doubt if a word should be spelled with a -tion or an -sion, the -tion is the form used most often.

station	instruction	digestion

• When the original word ends in ss, the -sion ending is always used.

confess-confession recess-recession

Spelling Quiz

The teacher will dictate the following words for the students to write down correctly.

1. peace	the opposite of war
2. juice	something to drink
3. incinerator	a place to burn trash
4. cardinal	an official of the Catholic Church
5. prancing	The horses were prancing.
6. lettuce	Lettuce is nice on a sandwich with meat and tomatoes.
7. reference	What was the reference in the book?
8. processed	The cheese was processed.
9. crocodile	Stay out of the way of crocodiles.
10. conferring	The teacher and the parent were conferring about the child.
11. recession	How long will the recession last?
12. cystic fibrosis	Can you spell the disease cystic fibrosis?
13. parties	George was always going to parties.
14. ginger	Ginger beer is very spicy.
15. gymnasium	We practiced handstands in the gymnasium.
16. gesture	She made a nice big gesture.
17. fringe	Her bangs were cut in a fringe on her forehead.
18. divulging	He won't be divulging any secrets.
19. gurgling	They walked by a gurgling brook.
20. migration	The herd went through migration in Minnesota.

VOCABULARY

ROOTS	MEANING	SAMPLE WORDS
fact, fac	make, do	factory, facile facilitate, facsimile benefactor
geo	earth	geophysics, geography geology, geocentric
path	feeling,	sympathy, pathology, empathy, pathetic
psych	mind	psychology, psychosomatic psychotherapy
scrib, script	write	inscription, transcribe
spec, spic, spect	look, see	retrospect, specter, speculate, inspection
terr, terre	land, earth	territory, terrarium, terrestrial, terrain
theo	god	theology, theologian
vis, vid	see	invisible, visor, vista
voc	call	vocal, vocabulary, vociferous, provoke, provocative, vocation

Module 5 - Homophones

Objective

1. To review homophones and understand the differences between the most commonly used ones.

2. To use some mnemonic devices for those where it is possible.

3. To learn ten vocabulary roots and work with words containing those roots.

Procedure

1. Participants will take a brief quiz using the rules from the previous lesson.

    1. ceiling
    2. freighter
    3. tariff
    4. tycoon
    5. crypt
    6. cyclone
    7. gypsy
    8. recession
    9. stringent
    10. lymph

2. Participants will discuss homophones and do exercises on them.

Homophones

Homophones are words that have the same sound but differ in spelling, origin, and meaning. There are hundreds of homophones in English. Only a few really troublesome ones are listed here.

A.	pore -	to study carefully a tiny opening as in the skin
	pour-	to cause to flow to rain heavily to utter profusely
	poor	inferior; destitute
B.	presence-	the state of being present
	presents-	plural of present, a gift
C.	here -	a place at this time response to a roll call
	hear -	to perceive sound by the ear to be informed
D.	it's -	the contraction for "it is" or "it has"
	its -	the possessive form of the pronoun "it" (belonging to something)

(Never use "it's" unless you test it. Substitute "it is" or "it has" in the sentence.)

E. pane - glass, as for a window

pain - suffering or distress

F. course - a route
a series of things in order

coarse - crude, of poor quality

G. board - a group of administrators
to provide meals and a room
to get on (a train, bus, etc.)
a flat surface for a game or an electrical part

bored - tired from dullness
made a hole with a drill

H. vane - a piece of metal that shows which way the wind is blowing

vein - a blood vessel
a distinctive quality

vain - conceited
unsuccessful

I. bear - to carry
to support
to have tolerance for
to produce

bare - exposed, without the usual covering

J. break - to disconnect or sever into pieces
to discontinue suddenly
to tame

brake - something for slowing or stopping motion

K. their - possession of more than one person

there - a place

they're - they are

L. to - toward

two - the number 2

too - also
more than enough

M. whole - not broken

hole - a hollow place, an opening

N. weak - the opposite of strong

week - a period of seven days

O. do - to perform
to finish

due - scheduled to arrive
something that is owed

dew - moisture found on the ground in the morning

P. your - belonging to you

you're - you are

Q.	whose -	that or those belonging to whom
	who's -	who is
R.	through -	in one side and out the other among
	threw -	sent through the air by the arm to upset
S.	vice -	evil conduct
	vise -	a device having two jaws closed by a screw
T.	idle -	not busy useless unfounded
	idol -	an image of a god
	idyll -	a short written work describing a simple, peaceful country scene
U.	altar -	a table for sacred purposes
	alter -	to change
V.	stationery-	writing materials
	stationary-	fixed

W.	rain -	water falling in drops from the atmosphere
	rein -	a strip of leather attached in pairs to a horse's bit to control him a means of control
	reign -	royal power
X.	principal-	first in importance the amount of a debt, minus the interest
	principle-	a truth or law upon which others are based
Y.	weather -	the condition of the atmosphere
	whether -	in case
Z.	council -	an advisory group of people
	counsel -	advice a lawyer, also counsellor
	consul-	a government official overseas

Homophones

In the poem, "Homophones," by George Coon, make corrections next to the line containing words that are wrong.

Would you believe that I didn't no

About homophones until too daze ago?

That day in hour class in groups of for,

We had to come up with won or more.

Mary new six, enough to pass.

But my ate homophones lead the class.

Then a thought ran threw my head.

"Urn a living from homophones," it said.

I guess I just sat and staired into space.

My hole life seamed to fall into place.

Our school's principle happened to come buy,

And asked about the look in my I.

"Sir," said I as bowled as could bee,

"My future rode I clearly sea."

"Sun," said he, "move write ahead,

Set sale on your coarse. Don't be misled."

I herd the gnus with grate delight.

I will study homophones both day and knight.

For weaks and months, threw thick oar thin,

I'll pursue my goal. Eye no aisle win.

Harder Homonyms

1. _____ going to _____ grandmother's house.
   (there, their, they're)

2. It's _____ _____ hard _____ get these _____
   problems right. (to, too, two)

3. Are _____ folks at home or are you going out?
   (your, you're)

4. When I go _____, _____ 20 minutes longer.
   (there, their, they're) (its, it's)

5. Would you rather have _____ height or _____strength.
   (your, you're) (its, it's)

6. _____ going where?
   (your, you're)

7. Move _____ stuff over _____.
   (there, their, they're) (here, hear)

8. _____ _____ bad that you couldn't get _____.
   (its, it's) (to, too, two) (here, hear)

9. _____ when you go _____ that I have _____ worry.
   (its, it's) (there, their, they're) (to, too two)

More Homonym Practice

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD FOR EACH SENTENCE

1. I want your (advice, advise) in a legal matter.
2. Will the truce have any (affect, effect) on the food prices?
3. I want you here (all together, altogether), not one at a time.
4. His manners are too (coarse, course) to allow him to play with the children.
5. Shall we have (desert, dessert) in the dining room?
6. I asked our foreign (consul, council, counsel) to decide on the matter.
7. I (cited, sited) him the place on the blueprint where I had selected the (site, sight, cite) of our new home.
8. Every dollar invested returns (its, it's) value in gold.
9. He (lead, led) his horse to water, and it drank.
10. During the (past, passed) six months, she was too unhappy to be at (peace, piece).
11. I would prefer that you leave rather (then, than) insult my guests.
12. Why do you continue to (persecute, prosecute) that poor kitten?
13. If you remain (quiet, quite) still, you will hear the echo from the mountain.
14. She (lay, lies) her head down on the pillow to ease the pain.
15. Did she (brake, break) that plate?
16. It is the (principal, principle) of the thing that bothers me.
17. The ship was (stationary, stationery) while it was tied up at the port.
18. In our nation's (capital, capitol) there are many places with wheelchair (access, excess).

19. They had (all ready, already) sent the package in an (ingenious, ingenuous) cover.

20. Did you (loose, lose) the coat that fit you (to, too, two) (loosely, losely)?

21. (Formally, Formerly) the Queen of Sheba had committed (quiet, quite) a few (foul, fowl) deeds in her summer palace, during the early years of her (reign, rein).

22. He made an (allusion, illusion) to a (personal, personnel) matter, which I did not appreciate.

23. If you are (forth, fourth) in line, you may not get to see the rock and roll (idle, idol, idyll).

24. The (bridal, bridle) party moved slowly on (it's, its) way down the (aisle, isle).

25. (It's Its) (to, too, two) early for the (council, counsel) meeting.

Vocabulary

PREFIXES	MEANING	SAMPLE WORDS
circum	around	circumference, circumscribe circumstantiate, circumvent
dis	apart, away	disaffiliate, disease, disembark, disorient, disparity, dissident, discretion, disinfect
ex	out, from	excavate, excommunicate, exculpate, exhibitionism exacerbate, exorbitant, exhilaration, exonerate exodus, exportation
hyper	over, excessive	hyperactive, hyperbole, hyperglycemia, hypercritical hypersensitive
inter-	between	intercollegiate, interrogate intercession, interpolate interdependence, interstate international, interchange
intro, intra	within, into, in	introduction, introvert, intrastate, introspection, intravenous
mal	bad	maladjusted, maladroit malady, malaise, malign
mono	alone, one	monocle, monotonous, monosyllabic, monopoly, monogamy, monologue, monotheism
retro	backward	retrospect, retroactive, retrogress
trans	across, over	transcontinental, transcend, transcribe, transient, transgress, transitory, translucent, transfusion, transmit

Module 6 - Apostrophes

Objective

1. To review words that show possession.

2. To review where to place the apostrophe.

3. To review contractions and how they are formed.

4. To learn roots of some prefixes and suffixes.

Procedure

1. Participants will take a brief quiz on homophones.

    1. Her presence was requested at the meeting.
    2. Can you hear me?
    3. The salt on pretzels is coarse salt.
    4. Their house is on Elm Street.
    5. You may go too if your work is finished.
    6. Do not alter your plans in any way.
    7. Study the principle of gravity for the exam.
    8. The rent is due by the fifth of the month.
    9. You're the person for this job.
    10. Whose car is blocking the driveway?
    11. Once he passed through the door, we never saw him again.
    12. He used very formal stationery to say he would not come to the party.

2. Participants will discuss rules of possession, doing an exercise to reinforce them.

3. Participants will study prefixes and suffixes again.

I. Possessives

Possessives use an apostrophe in their spelling. Possessives show that something belongs to something else; they express possession.

• Singular Possessives

1. The possessive of a noun in the singular is usually formed by adding an 's.

   example: a dog's tail Bill's hat

2. If a word ends in an s and has only one syllable, the general rule above still follows.

   example: my boss's opinion Miss Jones's car

3. If a word ends in an s and has more than one syllable, then an apostrophe alone may be added.

   example: in Jesus' name for goodness' sake

• Plural Possessives

1. The possessive of a noun in the plural is formed by adding an apostrophe alone.

   example: the horses' hoofs my parents' demands

2. Nouns with irregular plurals, add an 's.

   example: men's clothing the mice's tracks

6A Try this:

1. shift price _____
2. Maria set _____
3. candy color _____
4. Mr. Lappas wife _____
5. James dog _____
6. Horses legs _____
7. desks drawers _____
8. ladies room _____
9. three car horns _____
10. four boxes lids _____

II. Contractions

A contraction is the running together of two words to form a single word. The apostrophe is used to replace the letter or letters that are left out of the new word.

is not - isn't	would not - wouldn't
have not - haven't	must not - mustn't
I am - I'm	you are - you're
you will - you'll	I have - I've
I would - I'd	who is - who's

Exceptions: cannot - can't and will not - won't

6B Try this:

1. is not _____
2. were not _____
3. can not _____
4. I have _____
5. who is _____
6. you are_____
7. it has_____
8. I would _____
9. it is _____
10. they are _____

Vocabulary

PREFIXES	MEANING	SAMPLE WORDS
equi	equal	equidistant, equilibrium, equilateral, equivocate
micro	small	microscope, microcosm, microorganism microfiche, micrometer,
poly	many	polygamy, polyglot, polyphony, polytechnic
a, an, ab	not	asymmetrical, atypical, apathy atheist, atrophy, abnormal
pseudo	false	pseudoscientific, pseudonym, pseudointellectual

SUFFIXES	MEANING	SAMPLE WORDS
-al	pertaining to, referring to	fundamental instrumental, intermodal
-ship	pertaining to	friendship
-hood	pertaining to	brotherhood
-ward	toward	homeward
-ee	one who	employee
-eer	one who	engineer
-er	one who	importer, handler
-ist	one who	activist
-or	one who	instructor, facilitator director, operator

Module 7 Assessment

Objective

1. To take a spelling post assessment using the Morrison-McCall Spelling Scale List 2.
2. To compare this test with the preassessment.
3. To take a vocabulary post-assessment test.
4. To compare this test with the preassessment.

Procedure

1. Participants will take the Spelling Post-Assessment.
2. Participants will take the Vocabulary Post-Assessment.
3. Participants will be given a list of spelling rules summarized during this course, a list of the most commonly misspelled words, and a list of spelling homophones for handy references.
4. Participants will correct post-assessment tests together.
5. Individually, students will compare pre and post test scores.

Summary of Spelling Rules Used in this Course

1. Drop the final e if the suffix begins with a vowel.
   move + ment = movement move + able = movable

2. Doubling Rule (1+1+1) - If a word has one syllable, ends in one consonant, and has one vowel before that consonant, then double the final consonant before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel.
   mad + est = maddest red + ness = redness

   If you have a word with more than one syllable, and the last syllable receives the stress, then the above rule holds true. If the other syllables receive the stress, then do NOT double the final consonant.
   ad-mit' + ance = admittance num'-ber + ing = numbering

3. Plurals: Most words just add s.
   Words ending in s, x, z, ch, sh add es.
   Words ending in y, with a consonant before the y - change the y to i and add es.
   Some words ending in o, with a consonant before the o - add es.
   Words ending in o that are Italian musical terms, proper nouns, or words of Spanish origin - add s.
   Words ending in f or fe that have a v sound in the plural, remove f - add ves.

4. ie/ei : Put i before e
   Except after c
   Or when sounded like a
   As in neighbor and weigh.

5. ff / ll / ss : One syllable words that end in f / l / s, double the letter.

6. Y:
   If you hear an i at the end of a one-syllable word, it is usually spelled with a y.
   If you hear an e sound at the end of words with more than one syllable, it is usually spelled with a y. Some are spelled with an -ey.
   If you hear a short i sound (as in "it") in the middle of the word, it is usually spelled with a y.

7. Hard and soft c and g: c or g followed by e, i, y have the soft sound (like city or gym). But c or g followed by any other letters has the hard sound (like cat or game).

8. -tion and -sion: -tion is the most common. But if the original word ends in ss, then use the -sion ending.

COMMONLY MISSPELLED WORDS

ache
alcohol
all right
already
although
answer
bureau
business
calm
canoe
Celsius
cereal
choice
colonel
commercial
conceited
convenient
cordial
cough
cruise
decision
definitely
description
different
disease
drowned
enough
environment
experience
Fahrenheit
February
government
guarantee
individual
library
lieutenant
mosquito
necessary
nuisance
ocean
opinion
opportunity
physical
pregnant
privilege
probably
recognize
responsible
restaurant
route
satisfied
scissors
separate
sergeant
shoulder
soldier
spaghetti
special
squirrel
straight
though
thorough
through
tongue
truly
unusual
vacuum
violence
yacht

SPELLING LOOK-ALIKES

accept	to receive or take willingly (verb)
except	not including (verb) all but (conjunction)
advice	recommendation, counsel, words of wisdom (noun) (Trick: I give nice advice.)
advise	to recommend or suggest (verb)
affect	to influence or change (verb) (Trick: Affect has an "a" and change has an "a.")
effect	the influence, the result (noun)
hear	to listen to (verb) (Trick: I hear with my ear.)
here	in this place (adverb) (Trick: "Here," "where," and "there" are all place words.)
its	belonging to it (pronoun)
it's	contraction for "it is" or "it has"
loose	untied; out of a cage (adjective) (Trick: a loose moose)
lose	to misplace; to fail; to be unable to find (verb)
no	not any (adverb, adjective)
know	to understand; to be acquainted with (verb) (Trick: What I know is knowledge.)
passed	past tense of the verb "to pass"
past	over, gone by (adjective) a time gone by (noun) by, beyond (preposition)

quiet	not noisy (adjective) a lack of noise (noun)
quite	very, extremely (adjective)
quit	to stop (verb)
than	used to compare two or more things (conjunction)
then	next; at the time (adverb) (Trick: When? Then.)
their	belonging to them (pronoun) (Trick: He is their heir.)
there	in that place (adverb)
they're	contraction for "they are"
to	in the direction of (preposition)
too	also, overly (adverb)
wear	to have on (such as clothes) (verb)
we're	contraction for "we are"
where	in what place; in the place (adverb)
weather	atmospheric conditions (noun) (Trick: rainy weather - both words have an "a")
whether	shows a choice between two possibilities; if (conjunction) (Trick: Where to go? Whether to go? -both words begin with "wh")
who's	contraction for "who is" or "who has"
whose	belonging to what person (pronoun)
your	belonging to you (pronoun)
you're	contraction for "you are"

SPELLING ASSESSMENT

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____
41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____

Morrison-McCall Spelling Scale
Grades 2-9
List 2

Grade Level	No. Correct	Spelling	
1.3	1.	can	I can go with you.
1.5	2.	ten	I have ten cents.
1.7	3.	old	How old are you?
1.8	4.	six	I am six years old.
1.9	5.	ice	He slipped on the ice.
2.0	6.	child	The child is ill.
2.1	7.	his	His arm was broken.
2.2	8.	that	That is my dog.
2.3	9.	far	How far are you going?
2.4	10.	form	Form a circle.
2.5	11.	glad	I am glad to see you.
2.6	12.	same	Her name is the same as mine.
2.7	13.	night	Owls come out at night.
2.9	14.	cent	I haven't a cent.
3.1	15.	within	Keep within the law.
3.3	16.	point	Point toward the north.
3.4	17.	money	How much money have you?
3.5	18.	picture	Whose picture is this?
3.7	19.	change	Do not change your position.
3.9	20.	number	Number your papers.
4.1	21.	struck	He was struck by lightning.
4.1	22.	personal	It is a personal matter.
4.3	23.	address	Do you know her address?
4.5	24.	several	I have several hats.
4.7	25.	known	I have known her a week.
4.9	26.	their	Their homes were flooded.
5.1	27.	perhaps	Perhaps you are right.
5.2	28.	popular	Golf is a popular game.
5.4	29.	against	He fell against the wall.
5.6	30.	treasure	The hidden treasure was found.
5.8	31.	investigate	I will investigate for you.
6.0	32.	certain	I am certain of the date.
6.2	33.	really	Are you really going?
6.4	34.	conference	The teachers had a conference.
6.6	35.	business	His business is important.
6.8	36.	citizen	Mr. Smith is a good citizen.
7.0	37.	elaborate	The decorations were elaborate.
7.3	38.	association	They formed a large association.
7.5	39.	evidence	We have plenty of evidence.
7.7	40.	accurate	My secretary is accurate.
8.0	41.	character	He has a good character.
8.4	42.	cordially	He welcomed me cordially.
8.8	43.	especially	I am especially happy today.
9.3	44.	disappoint	He will not disappoint you.
9.8	45.	decision	The boy made an excellent decision.
10.5	46.	Parliament	We attended Parliament.
11.2	47.	recommend	Can you recommend that book?
11.7	48.	endeavor	Endeavor to do your best.
12.5	49.	privilege	It is your privilege to go.
13.0	50.	villain	The burglar was a villain.

VOCABULARY POST ASSESSMENT

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the correct definition for each word.

1. ___ audible
   a. able to heard
   b. able to be seen
   c. having courage

2. ___ chronology
   a. a precise timepiece
   b. study of chromosomes
   c. arrangement of events in time

3. ___ credulous
   a. tending to believe too easily
   b. the rhythmic step of marching soldiers
   c. very tasty

4. ___ mortuary
   a. humiliate
   b. a garden statue
   c. a funeral home

5. ___ facile
   a. carried out easily
   b. an exact copy
   c. relating to the face

6. ___ pathology
   a. understanding another's feelings
   b. study of small roads
   c. study of disease and its causes

7. ___ speculate
   a. to look at and think about a given subject
   b. a range of values
   c. a phantom or ghost

8. ___ intrastate
   a. existing within a state's border
   b. existing between two or more states

9. ___ malaise
   a. clumsy
   b. an old European dance
   c. a vague, bad feeling of depression or illness

10. ___ equilateral
   a. using vague language
   b. a side exactly equal to the others
   c. a special extension ladder

Spelling and Vocabulary Improvement Answers

By
Kathryn Janiszewski

VOCABULARY PREASSESSMENT
ANSWERS

1. a — auditory
   a. relating to hearing
   b. relating to seeing
   c. relating to courage

2. c — chronicle
   a. a precise timepiece
   b. formation from dripping water
   c. a time record of historical events

3. a — credence
   a. belief
   b. tendency to believe too quickly
   c. the rhythmic step of marching soldiers

4. c — mortify
   a. a funeral home
   b. to make strong
   c. humiliate

5. b — facsimile
   a. conflict with a factory
   b. an exact copy
   c. conflict within an organization

6. a — empathy
   a. understanding another's feelings
   b. forceful in action
   c. misunderstanding another's feelings

7. c — specter
   a. an object of interest
   b. a range of values
   c. a phantom or ghost

8. b — interstate
   a. existing within a state's border
   b. existing between two or more states

9. c maladroit
   a. sled dog
   b. greenish-black mineral
   c. clumsy

10. c equivocate
   a. equal value
   b. able to balance
   c. to use vague language

2A Try this:

a. bake+ing= baking
b. brave+ly= bravely
c. tire+less= tireless
d. bride+al= bridal
e. stripe+ed= striped
f. lone+some= lonesome
g. bite+ing= biting
h. cute+est= cutest
i. lame+ness= lameness
j. store+age= storage
k. outrage+ous= outrageous
l. enforce+able= enforceable
m. race+ing= racing
n. plunge+ing= plunging
o. annotate+ed= annotated
p. harmonize+ed= harmonized
q. stevedore+ing= stevedoring
r. package+ing= packaging
s. warehouse+ing= warehousing
t. produce+ing= producing

2B Try this:

a. trim+ing= trimming
b. snow+ing= snowing
c. grab+ed= grabbed
d. star+y= starry
e. glad+ly= gladly
f. prefer+ed= preferred
g. profit+ing= profiting
h. compel+ed= compelled
i. occur+ence= occurrence
j. excel+ed= excelled
k. ship+er= shipper
l. scan+ing= scanning
m. prefer+ed= preferred
n. slug+ish= sluggish

3A Try this:

1. city cities
2. bruise bruises
3. dress dresses
4. wall walls
5. gas gases
6. box boxes
7. book books
8. clutch clutches
9. business businesses
10. ocean oceans

3B Try this:

1. pony ponies
2. boy boys
3. copy copies
4. monkey monkeys
5. duty duties
6. army armies
7. lady ladies
8. country countries
9. donkey donkeys
10. delay delays
11. facility facilities
12. uncertainty uncertainties
13. agency agencies
14. commodity commodities

3C Try this:

1. veto vetoes
2. piano pianos
3. rodeo rodeos
4. potato potatoes
5. soprano sopranos
6. tomato tomatoes
7. portfolio portfolios
8. embryo embryos
9. buffalo buffaloes
10. Eskimo Eskimos
11. cello cellos
12. poncho ponchos

3D Try this:

1. life lives
2. chief chiefs
3. sniff sniffs
4. calf calves
5. half halves
6. gulf gulfs
7. leaf leaves
8. loaf loaves
9. thief thieves
10. wolf wolves

3E Try this:

1. man men
2. ox oxen
3. foot feet
4. mouse mice
5. louse lice
6. goose geese

Harder Homonyms

1. They're going to their grandmother's house.
   (there, their, they're)

2. It's too hard to get these two problems right.
   (to, too, two)

3. Are your folks at home or are you going out?
   (your, you're)

4. When I go there, it's 20 minutes longer.
   (there, their, they're) (its, it's)

5. Would you rather have your height or its strength.
   (your, you're) (its, it's)

6. You're going where?
   (your, you're)

7. Move their stuff over here.
   (there, their, they're) (here, hear)

8. It's too bad that you couldn't get here.
   (its, it's) (to, too, two) (here, hear)

9. It's when you go there that I have to worry.
   (its, it's) (there, their, they're) (to, too two)

More Homonym Practice
ANSWERS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD FOR EACH SENTENCE

1. I want your **advice** in a legal matter.
2. Will the truce have any **effect** on the food prices?
3. I want you here **all together,** not one at a time.
4. His manners are too **coarse** to allow him to play with the children.
5. Shall we have **dessert** in the dining room?
6. I asked our foreign **consul** to decide on the matter.
7. I **cited** him the place on the blueprint where I had selected the **site** of our new home.
8. Every dollar invested returns **its** value in gold.
9. He **led** his horse to water, and it drank.
10. During the **past** six months, she was too unhappy to be at **peace**.
11. I would prefer that you leave rather **than** insult my guests.
12. Why do you continue to **persecute** that poor kitten?
13. If you remain **quite** still, you will hear the echo from the mountain.
14. She **lay** her head down on the pillow to ease the pain.
15. Did she **break** that plate?
16. It is the **principle** of the thing that bothers me.
17. The ship was **stationary** while it was tied up at the port.
18. In our nation's **capital** there are many places with wheelchair **access**.
19. They had **already** sent the package in an **ingenious** cover.

20. Did you **lose** the coat that fit you **too loosely**?

21. **Formerly** the Queen of Sheba had committed **quite** a few **foul** deeds in her summer palace, during the early years of her **reign**.

22. He made an **allusion** to a **personal** matter, which I did not appreciate.

23. If you are **fourth** in line, you may not get to see the rock and roll **idol**.

24. The **bridal** party moved slowly on **its** way down the **aisle**.

25. **It's too** early for the **council** meeting.

In the poem, "Homophones," by George Coon, make corrections next to the line containing words that are wrong.

Would you believe that I didn't no	know
About homophones until too daze ago?	two days
That day in hour class in groups of for,	our four
We had to come up with won or more.	one
Mary new six, enough to pass.	knew
But my ate homophones lead the class.	eight led
Then a thought ran threw my head.	through
"Urn a living from homophones," it said.	Earn
I guess I just sat and staired into space.	stared
My hole life seamed to fall into place.	whole seemed
Our school's principle happened to come buy,	principal by
And asked about the look in my I.	eye
"Sir," said I as bowled as could bee,	bold be
"My future rode I clearly sea."	road see
"Sun," said he, "move write ahead,	Son right
Set sale on your coarse. Don't be misled."	sail course mislead
I herd the gnus with grate delight.	heard news great
I will study homophones both day and knight.	night
For weaks and months, threw thick oar thin,	weeks through or
I'll pursue my goal. Eye no aisle win.	I know I'll

6A Try this:

1. shirt price shirt's price
2. Maria set Maria's set
3. candy color candy's color
4. Mr. Lappas wife Mr. Lappas's wife
5. James dog James's dog
6. Horses legs Horses' legs
7. desks drawers desks' drawers
8. ladies room ladies' room
9. three car horns cars' horn
10. four boxes lids boxes' lids

6B Try this:

1. is not isn't
2. were not weren't
3. can not cannot
4. I have I've
5. who is who's
6. you are you're
7. it has it's
8. I would I'd
9. it is it's
10. they are they're

VOCABULARY POST ASSESSMENT
ANSWERS

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the correct definition for each word.

1. a audible
   a. able to heard
   b. able to be seen
   c. having courage

2. c chronology
   a. a precise timepiece
   b. study of chromosomes
   c. arrangement of events in time

3. a credulous
   a. tending to believe too easily
   b. the rhythmic step of marching soldiers
   c. very tasty

4. c mortuary
   a. humiliate
   b. a garden statue
   c. a funeral home

5. a facile
   a. carried out easily
   b. an exact copy
   c. relating to the face

6. c pathology
   a. understanding another's feelings
   b. study of small roads
   c. study of disease and its causes

7. a speculate
   a. to look at and think about a given subject
   b. a range of values
   c. a phantom or ghost

8. a intrastate
   a. existing within a state's border
   b. existing between two or more states

9. c malaise
   a. clumsy
   b. an old European dance
   c. a vague, bad feeling of depression or illness

10. b equilateral
   a. using vague language
   b. a side exactly equal to the others
   c. a special extension ladder

END

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